AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph on page 1, lines 4 through 8 as follows:

Reference is made to commonly-assigned copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. ~~xx/xxx,xxx (Attorney Docket Number D/A2421)~~10/607,290, filed concurrently, entitled "COMPENSATING OPTICAL MEASUREMENTS OF TONER CONCENTRATION FOR TONER IMPACTION," by ~~R. Enrique Viturro~~ Douglas A. Kreckel et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated herein.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 9, line 3 to page 10, line 10 as follows:

Now referring to the developer station, for simplicity one developer station will be described in detail, since each developer station is substantially identical. In ~~Figure 2~~Figure 1, donor roller 40 is shown rotating in the direction of arrow 68, i.e. the `against' direction. Similarly, the magnetic roller 46 can be rotated in either the `with' or 'against' direction relative to the direction of motion of donor roller 40. In ~~Figure 2~~Figure 1, magnetic roller 46 is shown rotating in the direction of arrow 92, i.e. the `with' direction. Developer unit 38 also has electrode wires 42 which are disposed in the space between the photoconductive belt 10 and donor roller 40. A pair of electrode wires 42 are shown extending in a direction substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the donor roller 40. The electrode wires 42 are made from one or more thin (i.e. 50 to 100 μ diameter) wires (e.g. made of stainless steel or tungsten) which are closely spaced from donor roller 40. The distance between the electrode wires 42 and the donor roller 40 is approximately 25 μ or the thickness of the

toner layer on the donor roller 40. The electrode wires 42 are self-spaced from the donor roller 40 by the thickness of the toner on the donor roller 40. To this end the extremities of the electrode wires 42 supported by the tops of end bearing blocks also support the donor roller 40 for rotation. The ends of the electrode wires 42 are now precisely positioned between 10 and 30 microns above a tangent to the surface of donor roller 40.

With continued reference to ~~Figure 2~~Figure 1, an alternating electrical bias is applied to the electrode wires 42 by an AC voltage source 78. The applied AC establishes an alternating electrostatic field between the electrode wires 42 and the donor roller 40 which is effective in detaching toner from the surface of the donor roller 40 and forming a toner cloud about the wires, the height of the cloud being such as not to be substantially in contact with the photoconductive belt 10. The magnitude of the AC voltage is on the order of 200 to 500 volts peak at a frequency ranging from about 3 kHz to about 10 kHz. A DC bias supply 81 which applies approximately 300 volts to donor roller 40 establishes an electrostatic field between photoconductive surface of belt 10 and donor roller 40 for attracting the detached toner particles from the cloud surrounding the electrode wires 42 to the latent image recorded on the photoconductive surface 12. At a spacing ranging from about 10 μ to about 40 μ between the electrode wires 42 and donor roller 40, an applied voltage of 200 to 500 volts produces a relatively large electrostatic field without risk of air breakdown. The use of a dielectric coating on either the electrode wires 42 or donor roller 40 helps to prevent shorting of the applied AC voltage.